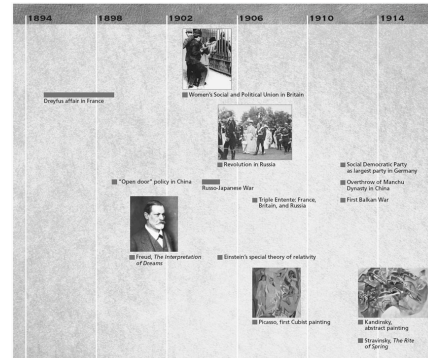


Chapter 24

An Age of Modernity and Anxiety, 1894 - 1914

Timeline



Toward the Modern Consciousness: Developments in the Sciences

- ✧ The Certainty of Science
- ✧ Marie Curie (1867-1934) and Pierre Curie (1859-1906)
 - ◆ Radiation
 - ◆ Atoms
- ✧ Max Planck (1858-1947)
 - ◆ Energy radiated discontinuously
- ✧ Albert Einstein (1879-1955)
 - ◆ Theory of relativity
 - ◆ Four dimensional space-time continuum
 - ◆ Energy of the atom

Toward a New Understanding of the Irrational

- ✧ Friedrich Nietzsche (1844-1900)
 - ◆ Glorifies the irrational
 - Claimed humans at the whim of irrational life forces
 - ◆ "God is dead"
 - Critique of Christianity
 - ◆ Concept of the superman
- ✧ Henri Bergson (1859 – 1941)
- ✧ Georges Sorel (1847 – 1922)
 - ◆ Revolutionary socialism

Sigmund Freud & Psychoanalysis

- ✧ Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)
- ✧ *The Interpretation of Dreams*, 1900
- ✧ The Unconscious
- ✧ Id, Ego, and Superego
- ✧ Repression

The Impact of Darwinism: Social Darwinism and Racism

- ✧ Social Darwinism
 - ◆ Societies are organisms that evolve
- ✧ Nationalism and Racism
 - ◆ Friedrich von Bernhardi
 - ◆ Houston Stewart Chamberlain (1855-1927)
 - *The Foundations of the Nineteenth Century*, 1890

The Attack on Christianity

- ✱ Challenges to Established Churches
 - ◆ Scientific thinking
 - ◆ Modernization
 - ◆ New political movements
 - ◆ Anticlericalism
- ✱ Response of the Churches
 - ◆ Rejection: Pope Pius IX, *Syllabus of Errors*
 - ◆ Adaptation: modernism
 - ◆ Compromise: Pope Leo XIII

Naturalism & Symbolism in Literature

- ✱ Naturalism
 - ◆ Émile Zola (1840 – 1902)
 - ◆ Fyodor Dostoevsky (1821 – 1881)
- ✱ Symbolism
 - ◆ Objective knowledge of the world was impossible
 - ◆ Art should function for its own sake

Modernism in the Arts

- ✱ Impressionism
 - ◆ Camille Pissarro (1830-1903)
 - ◆ Berthe Morisot (1841-1895)
- ✱ Post-Impressionism
 - ◆ Light and color with structure and form
 - ◆ Subjective Realism
 - ◆ Vincent van Gogh (1853-1890)
- ✱ The Search for Individual Expression
 - ◆ Photography
 - ◆ Cubism: Pablo Picasso (1881-1973)
 - ◆ Abstract Expressionism: Vasily Kandinsky (1866-1944)
- ✱ Modernism in Music
 - ◆ Edvard Grieg (1843 – 1907)
 - ◆ Claude Debussy (1862 – 1918)
 - ◆ Igor Stravinsky (1882-1971)
 - ◆ Sergei Diaghilev (1872-1929)

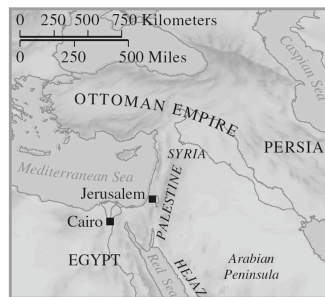
Politics: New Directions and New Uncertainties

- ✱ The Movement for Women's Rights: Demands of Women
 - ◆ Amalie Sieveking (1794-1859)
 - ◆ Florence Nightingale (1820-1910)
 - ◆ Clara Barton (1821-1912)
 - ◆ Growing demands of suffragists
 - Emmeline Pankhurst (1858-1928)
 - Women's Social and Political Union
 - Publicity
 - ◆ Peace movements
 - Bertha von Suttner (1843-1914)
- ✱ The New Woman
 - ◆ Maria Montessori (1870-1952)
 - New teaching materials
 - Began the system of Montessori schools

Jews in the European Nation-State

- ✱ Anti-Semitism
- ✱ Persecution in Eastern Europe
 - ◆ Pogroms
- ✱ Emigration
- ✱ The Zionist Movement
 - ◆ Theodor Herzl (1860-1904)
 - ◆ The Jewish State, 1896
 - ◆ Zionism

Palestine



The Transformation of Liberalism: Great Britain and Italy

- ✧ Britain
 - ◆ Working Class Demands
 - Caused Liberals to move away from ideals
 - ◆ Trade Unions
 - Advocate "collective ownership" and other controls
 - ◆ Fabian Socialists
 - ◆ Britain's Labour Party
 - ◆ David Lloyd George (1863-1945)
 - Abandons laissez-faire
 - Backs social reform measures
 - National Insurance Act, 1911
 - Beginnings of the welfare state
- ✧ Italy
 - ◆ Giovanni Giolitti (1903 – 1914)
 - ◆ *Transformismo*

France: Travails of the Third Republic

- ✧ Dreyfus Affair (1895 – 1906)
- ✧ Rise of Radical Republicans
- ✧ Purge of anti-republican individuals and institutions
- ✧ Economic challenges

Growing Tensions in Germany

- ✧ Wilhelm II (1888-1918)
- ✧ Military and industrial power
- ✧ Conflict of tradition and modernization
- ✧ Strong nationalists

Austria-Hungary: The Problem of the Nationalities

- ✧ Parliamentary agitation for autonomy of nationalities
- ✧ Rule by emergency decrees
- ✧ Growth of virulent German nationalism
- ✧ Magyar agitation for complete separation of Hungary from Austria

Industrialization and Revolution in Imperial Russia

- ✧ By 1900 the fourth largest producer of steel
 - ◆ Development of working class
 - ◆ Development of socialist parties
- ✧ Marxist Social Democratic Party, Minsk, 1898
- ✧ The Revolution of 1905
 - ◆ Russo-Japanese War, 1904-1905
 - ◆ "Bloody Sunday," January 9, 1905
 - ◆ General strike, October 1905
 - ◆ Under pressure, Nicholas II granted civil liberties and a legislative body, the Duma
 - ◆ Curtailment of power of the Duma, 1907

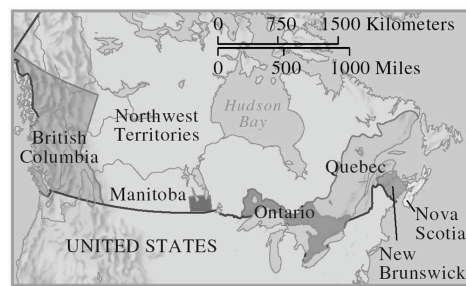
The Rise of the United States

- ✧ Shift to an industrial nation, 1860-1914
- ✧ 9 percent own 71 percent of wealth
- ✧ American Federation of Labor
 - ◆ Included only 8.4 percent of industrial labor
- ✧ Progressive Era
 - ◆ Reform
 - ◆ Meat Inspection Act, Pure Food and Drug Act
- ✧ Woodrow Wilson, 1913-1921
 - ◆ Income tax and Federal Reserve System

The Growth of Canada

- ✧ Dominion of Canada
 - ◆ Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick – 1870
 - ◆ Manitoba, British Columbia – 1871
- ✧ William Laurier, 1896, first French Canadian prime minister

Canada, 1871



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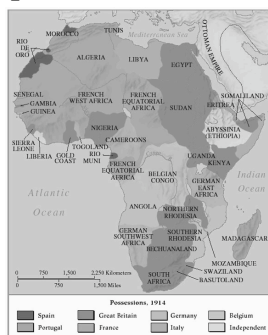
The New Imperialism

- ✧ Causes of the New Imperialism
 - Competition among European nations
 - Social Darwinism and racism
 - Religious humanitarianism, “White man’s burden”
 - Economic motives
- ✧ The Scramble for Africa
 - ◆ South Africa
 - Cecil Rhodes (1853-1902)
 - Diamond and gold companies
 - Takes the Transvaal
 - Attempts to overthrow the neighboring Boer Government
 - Boer War, 1899-1902
 - Union of South Africa, 1910

The Scramble for Africa (cont)

- ✧ Portuguese and French Possessions
 - ◆ Mozambique
 - ◆ Angola
 - ◆ Algeria, 1830
 - ◆ West Africa and Tunis
- ✧ The British in Egypt
- ✧ Belgium and Central Africa
 - ◆ Leopold II, 1865-1909
 - ◆ International Association for the Exploration and Civilization of Central Africa, 1876
 - ◆ Congo
 - ◆ French reaction is to move into territory north of the Congo River
- ✧ German Possessions
 - ◆ South West Africa; Cameroons; Togoland; East Africa
- ✧ Impact on Africa

Map 24.1: Africa in 1914



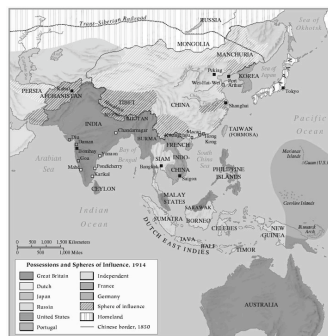
Imperialism in Asia

- ✧ The British in Asia
 - ◆ James Cook to Australia, 1768-1771
 - ◆ British East India Company
 - ◆ Empress of India bestowed on Queen Victoria, 1876
- ✧ Russian Expansion
 - ◆ Siberia
 - ◆ Reach Pacific coast, 1637
 - ◆ Press south into the crumbling Ottoman Empire
 - ◆ Persia and Afghanistan
 - ◆ Korea and Manchuria
- ✧ China
 - ◆ British acquisition of Hong Kong
 - ◆ European rivalry and the establishment of spheres of influence
- ✧ Japan and Korea
 - ◆ Matthew Perry opens Japan, 1853-1854
- ✧ Southeast Asia
 - ◆ British and French control
- ✧ American Imperialism
 - ◆ US and the Spanish American War

Responses to Imperialism

- ✧ Africa
 - ◆ New class of educated African leaders
 - ◆ Resentment of foreigners
 - ◆ Middle-class Africans
 - ◆ Intellectual hatred of colonial rule
 - Political parties and movements
- ✧ China
 - ◆ Boxer Rebellion, 1900-1901, Society of Harmonious Fists
 - ◆ Sun Yat-sen (1866-1925)
 - ◆ Fall of the Manchu dynasty, 1912, founding of the Republic of China
- ✧ Japan
 - ◆ Mutsuhito (1867 – 1912)
 - ◆ Meiji Restoration
 - ◆ Imitation of the West
- ✧ India
 - ◆ Costs and benefits of British rule
 - ◆ Indian National Congress (1883)

Map 24.2: Asia, 1914

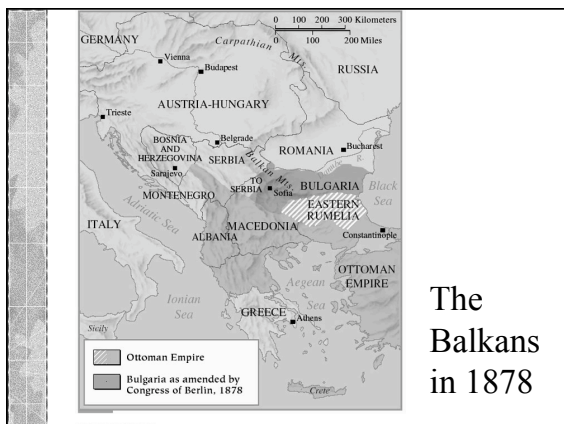


International Rivalry and the Coming of War

- ✧ The Bismarckian System
 - ◆ The Balkans: Decline of Ottoman Power
 - ◆ Congress of Berlin (1878)
 - ◆ New Alliances
 - Triple Alliance, 1882 – Germany, Austria, Italy
 - Reinsurance Treaty between Russia and Germany, 1887
 - Dismissal of Bismarck, 1890
- ✧ New Directions and New Crises
 - ◆ Emperor William II and a “place in the sun”
 - ◆ Military alliance of France and Russia, 1894
 - ◆ Triple Entente, 1907 – Britain, France, Russia
 - ◆ Triple Alliance, 1907 – Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy

Crisis in the Balkans, 1908-1913

- ✧ Austria annexes Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1908
- ✧ Serbian protest, Russian support of Serbia
- ✧ First Balkan War, 1912
 - ◆ Balkan League defeats the Ottomans
- ✧ Second Balkan War, 1913
 - ◆ Greece, Serbia, Romania, and the Ottoman Empire attacked and defeated Bulgaria
 - ◆ Serbia's ambitions
 - ◆ London Conference



Map 24.3: The Balkans in 1913



Discussion Questions

- ✧ How would you define “modernism”? What ideas and goals united modernists in literature, art, and music?
- ✧ Describe Sigmund Freud’s vision of human nature. How did his assumptions about human nature shape his view of European society?
- ✧ What was the relationship between racism and nationalism in the late nineteenth century?
- ✧ What was “new” about the “new imperialism”?
- ✧ How did tensions in the Balkans contribute to general instability in Europe?

Web Links

- ✧ [Modernism](#)
- ✧ [Museu Picasso](#)
- ✧ [Sigmund Freud and the Freud Archives](#)
- ✧ [The Scramble for Africa](#)
- ✧ [The British Empire](#)
- ✧ [Rudyard Kipling: Biography and Works](#)